

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 488

To designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 2001

Mr. SHAYS (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. OLVER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. SERRANO) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act of 2001”.

4 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
5 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Purposes.
- Sec. 4. Definitions.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

- Sec. 101. Designation of certain National Forest System lands and other public lands as wilderness.
- Sec. 102. Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem.
- Sec. 103. Greater Yellowstone ecosystem.
- Sec. 104. Greater Salmon/Selway ecosystem.
- Sec. 105. Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem.
- Sec. 106. Islands in the Sky Wilderness.
- Sec. 107. Administration.
- Sec. 108. Blackfeet Wilderness.
- Sec. 109. Water.

TITLE II—BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

- Sec. 201. Findings.
- Sec. 202. Designation of biological connecting corridors.
- Sec. 203. Treatment of biological connecting corridors.
- Sec. 204. Applicability of title.
- Sec. 205. Cooperative agreements and land trades and acquisitions.
- Sec. 206. Exemption of certain roads and highways.

TITLE III—NATIONAL PARKS, PRESERVES, AND RELATED STUDIES

- Sec. 301. Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve.
- Sec. 302. Flathead National Park and Preserve study.

TITLE IV—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

- Sec. 401. Designation of wild and scenic rivers in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

TITLE V—NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RECOVERY SYSTEM

- Sec. 501. Findings.
- Sec. 502. National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System.
- Sec. 503. Management of Recovery System.
- Sec. 504. National Wildland Recovery Corps.

TITLE VI—IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Sec. 601. Implementation report.
 Sec. 602. Interagency team.
 Sec. 603. Roadless lands evaluation.
 Sec. 604. Native American uses.
 Sec. 605. Cultural resources.

TITLE VII—RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 701. Water rights.
 Sec. 702. Future designations.
 Sec. 703. Indian tribes.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress finds as follows:

3 (1) Many areas of undeveloped National Forest
 4 System lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Or-
 5 egon, Washington, and Wyoming possess out-
 6 standing natural characteristics which give them
 7 high values as wilderness, parks, and wild and scenic
 8 rivers and will, if properly preserved, be an enduring
 9 resource of wilderness, wild land areas, and biodiver-
 10 sity for the benefit of the American people.

11 (2) The Northern Rockies Bioregion contains
 12 the most diverse array of wild lands remaining south
 13 of Canada, providing sanctuary for a host of species
 14 listed as threatened or endangered under section
 15 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16
 16 U.S.C. 1533(c)). These national interest public lands
 17 are among the most popular wild lands in the Na-
 18 tion, embracing greater ecosystems and national
 19 treasures such as the Greater Yellowstone, Greater
 20 Glacier/Northern Continental Divide, Greater Hells

1 Canyon/Wallowa, Greater Salmon/Selway, and
2 Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystems. The head-
3 waters for nearly two-thirds of the rivers of North
4 America originate in the Northern Rockies, sending
5 waters to three oceans and providing critical supplies
6 of clean water for wildlife and other users.

7 (3) The wildlife treasures of the Northern
8 Rockies are of international significance and contain
9 remarkably intact large mammalian fauna and rare
10 and unique plant life.

11 (4) Wildlife habitat fragmentation due to road-
12 building, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas explo-
13 ration, lack of interagency cooperation, and other ac-
14 tivities has severe effects on the wildlife populations
15 (including those listed as threatened or endangered
16 under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of
17 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c))) and their habitat, the
18 water quality, the ancient forests, and the greater
19 ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion. Con-
20 tinued fragmentation and development of the re-
21 maining roadless and essentially roadless ecosystems
22 and biological connectors of the Northern Rockies
23 would cause a loss to the Nation of an entire wild
24 land region and of the only remaining areas south
25 of Canada still pristine enough to support popu-

1 lations of caribou, gray wolves, grizzly bears, anad-
2 romous fish, and numerous other rare and endan-
3 gered plant and animal life all in one intact bio-
4 region.

5 (5) Since the 1936 roadless area inventory com-
6 pleted by Bob Marshall, millions of acres of roadless
7 wild lands have been developed in the Northern
8 Rockies. Extensive fragmentation of wild lands and
9 wildlife habitat has resulted in the listing of several
10 species as threatened or endangered and reduced the
11 numbers and range of many others, including anad-
12 romous fish.

13 (6) A review of the current situation in the
14 Northern Rockies has revealed the urgent need for
15 an ecological reserve system for the Northern Rock-
16 ies Bioregion, which includes core ecosystem reserve
17 areas and biological connecting corridors necessary
18 to ensure wildlife movements and genetic inter-
19 change between the core reserve areas.

20 (7) The economic value to the Nation of most
21 of these undeveloped areas, left in their natural
22 state, greatly exceeds any potential return to the
23 Treasury of the United States from timber harvest
24 and development. If current Federal land manage-
25 ment in the Northern Rockies continues to result in

1 the development of roadless areas, the American
2 public will be using its tax dollars to fund perma-
3 nent reductions in wilderness, water quality, fish and
4 wildlife habitat, and species and biological diversity.

5 (8) The congressional review of roadless areas
6 within National Forest System lands in the States
7 of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyo-
8 ming has identified areas which, on the basis of
9 their land form, ecosystem, associated fish and wild-
10 life, economic value, and location will help to fulfill
11 the role of the United States Forest Service to en-
12 sure a quality National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
13 tem. The review has identified other areas which
14 may have outstanding values as national parks and
15 preserves and wild and scenic rivers. The review has
16 also identified areas which may not possess out-
17 standing wilderness attributes and should not now
18 be designated as components of the National Wilder-
19 ness Preservation System, but which should be stud-
20 ied to determine their role in maintaining biological
21 diversity in the Northern Rockies.

22 (9) Many areas of National Forest System
23 lands have been damaged and their productivity re-
24 duced by unwise development practices which have
25 also impaired ecosystem function and biological di-

1 iversity. The Island Park area adjacent to Yellow-
2 stone National Park contains large clear-cut areas
3 right up to the park boundary. Efforts should be
4 made to return these areas to their former ecological
5 health and native diversity by designating them as
6 National Wildland Restoration and Recovery areas.
7 These efforts should seek to ensure that vital eco-
8 system components are restored, especially in areas
9 where wildlife travel corridors and native fish and
10 wildlife populations have been damaged or elimi-
11 nated. Restoration efforts should seek to ensure and
12 maintain genetic interchange, biological diversity,
13 and restoration of native species diversity through-
14 out the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

15 (10) Federal agencies entrusted with managing
16 the natural resources of the Northern Rockies Bio-
17 region operate under contradictory congressional
18 mandates, and thus are in dissension over manage-
19 ment policies which involve common resources and
20 greater ecosystems. Existing agency structures and
21 regulatory mechanisms have proven unsatisfactory
22 for responsible management of nationally important
23 ecosystems on public lands. Existing laws and regu-
24 lations have not been sufficient to establish and
25 maintain agency accountability for public resources.

1 (11) This Act does not affect lands that are in
2 private ownership.

3 **SEC. 3. PURPOSES.**

4 (a) DESIGNATIONS.—The purposes of this Act are—

5 (1) to designate certain National Forest System
6 lands and Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the
7 Bureau of Land Management in the States of Idaho,
8 Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as
9 components of the National Wilderness Preservation
10 System;

11 (2) to designate certain National Forest System
12 lands in the States of Montana, Oregon, and Idaho
13 as national park and preserve study areas;

14 (3) to designate certain National Forest System
15 lands and watercourses in the States of Montana,
16 Idaho, and Wyoming as components of the National
17 Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

18 (4) to establish a pilot system of National
19 Wildland Restoration and Recovery Areas and a
20 Wildlands Recovery Corps to help restore biological
21 diversity and native species; and

22 (5) to establish a system of biological con-
23 necting corridors between the core ecosystems in the
24 Northern Rockies Bioregion.

1 (b) PURPOSE OF DESIGNATIONS.—The designations
2 made by this Act are made in order to—

3 (1) promote, perpetuate, and preserve the wil-
4 derness character of the land;

5 (2) protect water quality, watersheds, and wild-
6 life habitat, including that of species listed as threat-
7 ened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endan-
8 gered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c));

9 (3) protect the ecological integrity and con-
10 tiguity of major wild land ecosystems and their
11 interconnecting corridors identified by the United
12 States Fish and Wildlife Service, and other sources;

13 (4) protect and maintain biological and native
14 species diversity;

15 (5) promote and ensure interagency cooperation
16 in the implementation of integrated, holistic eco-
17 system management and protection of the eco-
18 systems and corridors covered by this Act based
19 upon principles from conservation biology;

20 (6) preserve scenic, historic, and cultural re-
21 sources;

22 (7) promote scientific research, primitive recre-
23 ation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and
24 inspiration for the benefit of all of the American
25 people;

1 (8) avoid the misinvestment of scarce capital in
2 lands of marginal timber value; and

3 (9) promote ecologically and economically sus-
4 tainable management in the Northern Rockies Bio-
5 region.

6 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

7 For purposes of this Act:

8 (1) DEVELOPMENT.—The term “development”
9 means activities that eliminate the roadless and wil-
10 derness characteristics of the land and includes ski
11 resort facilities and such activities as roadbuilding,
12 timber harvest, mining, and oil and gas drilling.

13 (2) ENTRY.—The term “entry” means to enter
14 a roadless area for purposes of development and as-
15 sociated activities, such as roadbuilding, timber har-
16 vest, mining, or other such activities which eliminate
17 the roadless character of the land.

18 (3) GREATER ECOSYSTEM.—The term “greater
19 ecosystem”, when used in conjunction with the spe-
20 cific ecosystems protected under this Act, means the
21 ecological land units of sufficient scale to support
22 and maintain populations of large vertebrate species
23 and the other native plant and animal species of the
24 area. These units are comprised of lands which are
25 similar in regards to topography, climate, and plant

1 and animal species. The ecosystems in the Northern
2 Rockies are also defined in terms of the habitat of
3 wildlife indicator species listed as threatened or en-
4 dangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Spe-
5 cies Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)), including griz-
6 zly bear, gray wolf, bald eagle, and caribou, and
7 have been depicted on maps published by Federal
8 agencies.

9 (4) NORTHERN ROCKIES BIOREGION.—The
10 term “Northern Rockies Bioregion” means the por-
11 tion of the Northern Rocky Mountains in the States
12 of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and Wash-
13 ington, so referred to on maps referred to in this
14 Act.

15 (5) RECOVERY.—The term “recovery” means
16 the restoration of lands damaged by land manage-
17 ment activities to a condition as close as possible to
18 the condition of the lands as existed prior to entry
19 and development of the lands.

20 (6) RECOVERY SYSTEM.—The term “Recovery
21 System” means the National Wildland Restoration
22 and Recovery System established in title V.

**TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF
WILDERNESS AREAS**

**SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
SYSTEM LANDS AND OTHER PUBLIC LANDS
AS WILDERNESS.**

In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the National Forest System lands and other public lands described in this title in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

**SEC. 102. GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DI-
VIDE ECOSYSTEM.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The core of the Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem region is Glacier National Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness, which was the first wilderness area in the United States.

(2) This ecosystem includes unique lands, such as the Rocky Mountain Front, where grizzlies still roam the prairies and America's largest herd of bighorn sheep scales the craggy peaks.

(3) The Swan and Mission mountain ranges contain some of Montana's largest old growth forests

1 and pristine bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout
 2 spawning runs.

3 (4) The Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf is making
 4 a comeback in this ecosystem, and the ecosystem is
 5 home to the largest grizzly population in the lower
 6 48 States.

7 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
 8 Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem,
 9 the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which
 10 together comprise approximately 1,102,535 acres as gen-
 11 erally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to
 12 each area and dated January 2001, are hereby designated
 13 as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either be incor-
 14 porated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be
 15 known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall
 16 be on file and available for public inspection in the Office
 17 of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agri-
 18 culture.

19 (c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
 20 section (b) is as follows:

GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ECOSYSTEM

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
The following areas are incorporated into the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area:		
Choteau Mountain/Teton High Peaks/Deep Creek	106,272	Lewis & Clark National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Renshaw	46,814	Lewis & Clark National Forest/Bureau of Land Management

GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
ECOSYSTEM—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Swan Front	169,430	Flathead Lolo National Forest
Swan Crest	89,351	Flathead National Forest
Limestone Caves/Lost Jack	36,155	Flathead National Forest
Monture Creek	98,859	Lolo National Forest
Total	546,881	
The following areas are incorporated into the Great Bear Wilderness Area:		
Middle Fork	40,413	Flathead National Forest
South Fork	20,687	Flathead National Forest
Total	61,100	
The following areas are incorporated into the Scapegoat Wilderness Area:		
Stonewall Mountain	55,071	Helena National Forest
Silver King/Falls Creek	42,280	Lewis & Clark/Helena National Forest
Benchmark/Elk Creek	27,828	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Total	125,179	
The following areas are incorporated into the Mission Mountains Wilderness Area:		
Mission additions	2,451	Flathead National Forest
Marshall Peak	8,770	Lolo National Forest
Total	11,221	
The following areas are incorporated into the Rattlesnake Wilderness Area:		
Rattlesnake additions	3,704	Lolo National Forest
The following areas are components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and each area shall have the name given it in this table:		
Badger-Two Medicine	128,622	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Sawtooth Ridge	14,521	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Mt Hefty/Tuchuck/Thompson-Seton	38,421	Flathead/Kootenai National Forests
Le Beau	6,472	Flathead/Kootenai National Forests
Ten Lakes	48,351	Kootenai National Forest
Lincoln Gulch	9,060	Helena National Forest
Anaconda Hill	19,606	Helena National Forest
Specimen Creek	13,494	Helena National Forest
Crater Mountain	9,612	Helena National Forest
Ogden Mountain	12,199	Helena National Forest
Nevada Mountain	54,092	Helena National Forest
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	1,102,535	

1 SEC. 103. GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM.

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) The core of the greater Yellowstone region
2 is Yellowstone National Park, the Nation's first na-
3 tional park.

4 (2) This world-famous region of geyser basins,
5 towering mountains, abundant wildlife, and vast for-
6 ests contains the headwaters for many of the Na-
7 tion's most famous blue-ribbon trout streams.

8 (3) Small glaciers and permanent snowfields
9 cloak the rugged Teton and Beartooth mountains,
10 which contain several peaks greater than 12,000
11 feet.

12 (4) Diverse habitat in the region ranges from
13 cactus desert lowlands to arctic tundra.

14 (5) Wildlife in the region includes the threat-
15 ened grizzly bear, the Nation's last wild bison herd,
16 trumpeter swans, and nearly 35,000 elk.

17 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
18 ecosystem of the greater Yellowstone region, the areas
19 specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise ap-
20 proximately 4,233,135 acres as generally depicted on the
21 maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated
22 January 2001, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each
23 wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wil-
24 derness area indicated or shall be known by the name
25 given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and avail-

1 able for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the
 2 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

3 (c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
 4 section (b) is as follows:

GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
The following areas are incorporated into the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area:		
Absaroka-Beartooth additions	264,549	Gallatin/Custer/Shoshone National Forests
The following areas are incorporated into the North Absaroka Wilderness Area:		
North Absaroka additions	161,194	Shoshone National Forest
The following areas are incorporated into the Washakie Wilderness Area:		
Washakie additions	310,435	Shoshone National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
The following areas are incorporated into the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area:		
Fitzpatrick additions	3,994	Shoshone National Forest
The following areas are incorporated into the Teton Wilderness Area:		
Teton Corridor Trailheads/Togwotee Pass.	31,869	Bridger-Teton
The following areas are incorporated into the Gros Ventre Wilderness Area:		
Shoal Creek addition	24,418	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Gros Ventre additions	82,492	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Total	106,910	
The following areas are incorporated into the Bridger Wilderness Area:		
Bridger additions	157,332	Bridger-Teton National Forest
The following areas are incorporated into the Popo Agie Wilderness Area:		
Popo Agie additions	47,754	Shoshone National Forest
The following areas are incorporated into the Winegar Hole Wilderness Area:		
Winegar Hole addition	4,851	Targhee National Forest
The following areas are incorporated into the Jedediah Smith Wilderness Area:		
Philips Ridge	10,579	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Jedediah Smith additions	4,851	Bridger-Teton/Targhee National Forests
Total	15,430	
The following areas are incorporated into the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area:		
Cowboys Heaven	39,402	Gallatin/Beaverhead National Forests

GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Lee Metcalf additions	143,557	Gallatin/Beaverhead National Forests
Total	182,959	

Each of the following areas are a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall have the name given it in this table:

Gallatin Range	235,559	Gallatin National Forest
Chico Peak	12,336	Gallatin National Forest
Madison	15,372	Gallatin National Forest
Lionhead	47,785	Gallatin/Targhee National Forests
Line Creek Plateau/Deep Lake	130,561	Custer/Shoshone National Forests
Monument Ridge	17,720	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Munger Mountain	12,827	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Little Sheep Mountain	14,884	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Palisades	223,578	Bridger-Teton/Targhee National Forests
Mt. Leidy Highlands	173,572	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Salt River Range	238,996	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Grayback Ridge	282,976	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Commissary Ridge	177,691	Bridger-Teton National Forest
South Wyoming Range	85,774	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Gannett Hills/Spring Creek	135,436	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Little Cottonwood	5,448	Bridger-Teton National Forest
North Mountain	9,951	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Grayback Ridge East	17,822	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Lake Mountain	16,750	Bridger-Teton National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Garns Mountain	104,077	Targhee National Forest
Snake River	9,645	Targhee National Forest
Warm River South	15,839	Targhee National Forest
Warm River North	9,740	Targhee National Forest
Bald Mountain	16,393	Targhee National Forest
Bear Creek	117,272	Targhee/Caribou National Forests
Stump Creek	100,390	Caribou National Forest
Caribou	83,540	Caribou National Forest
Poker Peak	19,795	Caribou National Forest
Pole Creek	8,384	Caribou National Forest
Schmid Peak	10,253	Caribou National Forest
Sage Creek	17,455	Caribou National Forest
Red Mountain	12,581	Caribou National Forest
Huckleberry Basin	27,129	Caribou National Forest
Meade Peak	44,947	Caribou National Forest
Hell Hole	5,132	Caribou National Forest
Gravelly Mountains	267,058	Beaverhead National Forest
Snowcrest	95,348	Beaverhead National Forest
Tobacco Root Mountains	100,558	Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forests
Total	2,945,858	
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	4,233,135	

1 **SEC. 104. GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The Greater Salmon/Selway region is one of
4 the most rugged and wild areas in America, and one
5 of the largest intact forest ecosystems in the tem-
6 perate zones of the Earth.

7 (2) The core of the region is comprised of the
8 Frank Church-River of No Return and Selway-Bit-
9 terroot Wilderness areas.

10 (3) Swimming the Salmon and Clearwater river
11 systems, several species of salmon and sea-going
12 trout still make the 900 mile spawning journey from
13 the Pacific Ocean to small tributaries in the high
14 mountain country.

15 (4) Biological and landscape diversity in the re-
16 gion is great, ranging from rocky, dry canyon coun-
17 try to wet forests of ancient cedars many feet in di-
18 ameter in the Mallard-Larkins and other areas.

19 (5) A wide array of forest dwelling species re-
20 side in the region, and the gray wolf is making a
21 comeback.

22 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
23 ecosystem of the Greater Salmon/Selway region, the areas
24 specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise ap-
25 proximately 6,278,611 acres as generally depicted on the
26 maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated

1 January 2001, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each
 2 wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wil-
 3 derness area indicated or shall be known by the name
 4 given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and avail-
 5 able for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the
 6 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

7 (c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
 8 section (b) is as follows:

GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
The following areas are incorporated into the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area:		
Bluejoint	62,149	Bitterroot/Salmon National Forests
Camas Creek	100,843	Challis/Salmon National Forests
Blue Bunch	11,653	Challis/Boise National Forests
Loon Creek	103,898	Challis/Sawtooth National Forests
Pinnacle Peak	10,574	Payette National Forest
Meadow Creek	46,897	Payette National Forest/Boise National Forest
Placer Creek	7,801	Payette National Forest
Smith Creek	2,261	Payette National Forest
Cottontail Point-Pilot Peak	105,988	Payette National Forest
Bernard	20,039	Boise National Forest
Burnt Log	21,370	Boise National Forest
Whiskey	5,227	Boise National Forest
Nameless Creek	2,232	Boise National Forest
Tennessee	616	Boise National Forest
Poker Meadows	969	Boise National Forest
Black Lake	5,815	Boise National Forest
Panther Creek	29,729	Salmon National Forest
McEleny	3,041	Salmon National Forest
Little Horse	6,425	Salmon National Forest
Oreana	7,178	Salmon National Forest
Duck Peak	45,001	Salmon National Forest
Long Tom	18,885	Salmon National Forest
Challis Creek	41,726	Challis National Forest
Seafoam	27,048	Challis National Forest
Rackliff-Gedney	86,862	Clearwater/Nez Perce National Forests
Jersey-Jack	64,261	Nez Perce National Forest
Mallard	22,585	Nez Perce National Forest
Marshall Mountain	4,068	Coeur d'Alene Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Total	865,141	

GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
The following areas are incorporated into the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area:		
Gospel Hump Additions	64,160	Nez Perce National Forest
Carey Creek	10,019	Payette National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Total	74,179	
The following areas are incorporated into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area:		
Bitterroot additions	121,898	Bitterroot National Forest
Lochsa Face	68,540	Clearwater National Forest
Elk Summit/Sneakfoot/North Fork Spruce	54,607	Clearwater National Forest
West Meadow Creek	109,323	Nez Perce National Forest
East Meadow Creek	96,527	Nez Perce National Forest
Lolo Creek	19,950	Lolo/Clearwater/Bitterroot National Forests
Total	470,845	
The following areas are incorporated into the Sawtooth Wilderness Area:		
Sawtooth completion (Hansen Lakes/Huckleberry/Pettit/Smoky Mountains/Ten Mile/Black Warrior/South Boise/Yuba)	540,253	Boise/Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Each of the following areas are a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall have the name given it in this table:		
French Creek/Patrick Butte	177,863	Payette National Forest
Crystal Mountain	13,053	Payette National Forest
Secesh	260,997	Payette National Forest
Needles	172,350	Payette/Boise National Forests
Caton Lake	95,571	Payette/Boise National Forests
Poison Creek	5,232	Payette/Boise National Forests
Mount Heinen	16,594	Boise National Forest
Grape Mountain	13,086	Boise National Forest
Peace Rock	195,930	Boise National Forest
Deadwood	55,967	Boise National Forest
Whitehawk Mountain	8,968	Boise National Forest
Stony Meadows	13,367	Boise National Forest
Bear Wallow	7,907	Boise National Forest
Grimes Pass	11,602	Boise National Forest
Bald Mountain	6,213	Boise National Forest
Hawley Mountain	9,637	Boise National Forest
Red Mountain	111,329	Boise National Forest
Breadwinner	39,726	Boise National Forest
Elk Creek	14,346	Boise National Forest
Steel Mountain	23,542	Boise National Forest
Rainbow	31,476	Boise National Forest
Grand Mountain	14,463	Boise National Forest
Sheep Creek	86,044	Boise National Forest
Snowbank	38,079	Boise National Forest
House Mountain	25,608	Boise National Forest
Danskin/South Fork Boise	27,818	Boise National Forest
Cow Creek	14,917	Boise National Forest
Wilson Peak	7,955	Boise National Forest

GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Lost Man Creek	12,684	Boise National Forest
Whiskey Jack	6,566	Boise National Forest
Cathedral Rocks	8,203	Boise National Forest
Lime Creek	114,180	Boise/Sawtooth National Forests
O'Hara Falls Creek	24,442	Nez Perce National Forest
Lick Point	7,536	Nez Perce National Forest
Goddard Creek	13,277	Nez Perce National Forest
Middle Fork Face	11,159	Nez Perce National Forest
Clear Creek	11,398	Nez Perce National Forest
Silver Creek-Pilot Knob	21,532	Nez Perce National Forest
Dixie Summit-Nut Hill	11,491	Nez Perce National Forest
North Fork Slate Creek	12,792	Nez Perce National Forest
Little Slate Creek	20,561	Nez Perce National Forest
John Day	14,908	Nez Perce National Forest
Perreau Creek	7,309	Salmon National Forest
Napias	8,070	Salmon National Forest
Napolean Ridge	51,953	Salmon National Forest
Jesse Creek	12,759	Salmon National Forest
Haystack Mountain	10,379	Salmon National Forest
Phelan	11,600	Salmon National Forest
Sheepeater	33,443	Salmon National Forest
South Fork Deep Creek	11,471	Salmon National Forest
Deep Creek	6,087	Salmon National Forest
Jureano	25,316	Salmon National Forest
South Panther	5,344	Salmon National Forest
Musgrove	7,541	Salmon National Forest
Taylor Mountain	60,305	Salmon/Challis National Forests
Squaw Creek	96,088	Challis National Forest
White Knob	63,037	Challis National Forest
Porphyry Peak	47,363	Challis National Forest
Greylock	10,907	Challis National Forest
Copper Basin	10,936	Challis National Forest
Cold Springs	8,802	Challis National Forest
Pioneer Mountains	281,439	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Railroad Ridge	51,247	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Boulder/White Clouds	457,371	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests/ Bureau of Land Management
Buttercup Mountain	76,553	Sawtooth National Forest
Elk Ridge	10,566	Sawtooth National Forest
Little Wood River	6,481	Shoshone Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Friedman Creek	10,969	Shoshone Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Total	3,173,505	
Great Burn Wildlands Complex:		
Great Burn (Hoodoo)	252,348	Clearwater/Lolo National Forests
Meadow Creek/Upper North Fork/ Rawhide	57,789	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo/Clearwater National Forests
Sheep Mountain/State Line	68,011	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Mallard-Larkins	275,365	Clearwater/Idaho Panhandle Na- tional Forests
Bighorn-Weitas	243,560	Clearwater National Forest

GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
North Lochsa Slope	104,975	Clearwater National Forest
Siwash	8,653	Clearwater National Forest
Pot Mountain	48,583	Clearwater National Forest
Moose Mountain	20,441	Clearwater National Forest
Eldorado Creek	6,982	Clearwater National Forest
Weir-Post Office	22,588	Clearwater National Forest
Rawhide	5,424	Clearwater National Forest
Mosquito Fly	20,667	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Midget Peak	6,576	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Stark Mountain	12,526	Lolo National Forest
Total	1,154,488	
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	6,278,611	

1 **SEC. 105. GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The wettest part of the Northern Rockies,
4 the Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem is a
5 wild land region that contains the last major stands
6 of low elevation ancient forests in the general region,
7 including the Long Canyon area which contains the
8 oldest living cedars in the Nation.

9 (2) The only caribou herd in the lower 48
10 States roams these mountains, as do the grizzly and
11 the gray wolf.

12 (3) Towering mountains in the ecosystem in-
13 clude the Cabinet, Selkirk, and Purcell ranges.

14 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique,
15 heavily fragmented, and endangered Greater Cabinet/
16 Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem, the areas specified in the table
17 in subsection (c), which comprise approximately 1,190,644

1 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles cor-
 2 responding to each area and dated January 2001, are
 3 hereby designated as wilderness. Each wilderness area
 4 shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indi-
 5 cated or shall be known by the name given it in the table.
 6 Each map shall be on file and available for public inspec-
 7 tion in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, De-
 8 partment of Agriculture.

9 (c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
 10 section (b) is as follows:

GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
The following areas are incorporated into the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area:		
Cabinet Additions	100,393	Kootenai National Forest
The following areas are incorporated into the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area:		
Salmo-Priest Additions	56,841	Colville/Kaniksu National Forests
Each of the following areas are a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall have the name given it in this table:		
Saddle Mountain	33,488	Kootenai National Forest
Galena Creek	19,845	Kootenai National Forest
Berray Mountain	8,177	Kootenai National Forest
Lone Cliff-Smeads	8,731	Kootenai National Forest
McNeeley	6,151	Kootenai National Forest
Northwest Peaks	20,959	Kootenai National Forest
Roderick	31,133	Kootenai National Forest
Grizzly Peak	7,472	Kootenai National Forest
West Fork Yaak	10,793	Kootenai National Forest
Mt. Henry	17,906	Kootenai National Forest
Alexander Creek	8,477	Kootenai National Forest
Robinson Mountain	6,729	Kootenai National Forest
Devil's Gap	5,360	Kootenai National Forest
Lone Cliff West	5,315	Kootenai National Forest
Allen Peak	29,598	Kootenai National Forest
Huckleberry Mountain	8,965	Kootenai National Forest
Cataract Peak	34,237	Kootenai/Lolo National Forests
Cube Iron-Silcox	38,477	Kootenai/Lolo National Forests
Sundance Ridge	8,912	Lolo National Forest
Teepee-Spring Creek	13,902	Lolo National Forest
Baldy Mountain	6,482	Lolo National Forest

GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Scotchman's Peak	87,724	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Buckhorn Ridge	42,631	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Little Grass Mountain/Grassy Top	49,631	Colville/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Abercrombie-Hooknose	40,485	Colville National Forest
Exposure	7,411	Colville National Forest
Bunchgrass	10,762	Colville National Forest
Dry Canyon Breaks	6,815	Colville National Forest
Granite Peak	12,768	Colville National Forest
Quartzite	5,168	Colville National Forest
South Fork Hungry Mountain	18,435	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Continental Mountain	7,874	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Skitwish Ridge	6,860	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
White Mountain	10,750	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Shafer Peak	6,295	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Upper Priest Lake	13,481	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Long Canyon/Selkirk Crest/ Kootenai Peak	109,548	Idaho Panhandle National Forests/ Bureau of Land Management
Saddle Mountain	7,818	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Mt. Willard/Lake Estelle/Katka	90,510	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Trestle Peak	7,637	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Beetop	14,726	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Packsaddle	21,477	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Blacktail Mountain	5,286	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Magee	34,548	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Tepee Creek	5,316	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Trouble Creek	5,829	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Graham Coal	11,307	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Hellroaring	10,355	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Grandmother Mountain	38,993	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Pinchot Butte	11,861	Idaho Panhandle National Forests/ Bureau of Land Management
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	1,190,644	

1 **SEC. 106. ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) There are several island mountain ranges in
4 the Northern Rockies Bioregion, separated from
5 other mountains by the intervening prairies.

6 (2) These wild and beautiful mountains are
7 home to an abundant array of native wildlife and

1 birds and are representative of a unique ecological
2 complex.

3 (3) These lands include the Bighorn, Big
4 Snowy, Pryor, Elkhorn, and Caribou Mountain
5 Ranges.

6 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
7 and increasingly isolated ecological treasure of island
8 mountain ranges in the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the
9 areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which com-
10 prise approximately 2,665,315 acres as generally depicted
11 on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and
12 dated January 2001, are hereby designated as wilderness.

13 (c) TREATMENT.—Each wilderness area shall either
14 be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall
15 be known by the name given it in the table. Each map
16 shall be on file and available for public inspection in the
17 Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of
18 Agriculture.

19 (d) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
20 section (b) is as follows:

ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS AREAS

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Each of the following areas are a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System or an addition to an existing wilderness area and shall have the name given it in this table:		
Kettle Mountains:		
Thirteen Mile	14,083	Colville National Forest
Bald Snow	24,776	Colville National Forest

ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS AREAS—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Profanity	34,226	Colville National Forest
Profanity East	7,782	Colville National Forest
Huckleberry South	7,835	Colville National Forest
Huckleberry North	8,128	Colville National Forest
Cougar Mountain	7,629	Colville National Forest
Owl Mountain	14,686	Colville National Forest
Deer Creek	9,317	Colville National Forest
Jackknife Mountain	9,564	Colville National Forest
Paradise	6,131	Colville National Forest
Bulldog Mountain	7,072	Colville National Forest
Hoodoo/Twin Sisters	39,030	Colville National Forest
Total	190,259	
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Bighorn Mountains:		
Cloud Peak Additions	187,562	Bighorn National Forest
Little Bighorn	126,929	Bighorn National Forest
Walter Parie	55,887	Bighorn National Forest
Devil's Canyon	37,720	Bighorn National Forest
Sibley Lake	6,917	Bighorn National Forest
Hideout Creek	9,594	Bighorn National Forest
Bear Rocks	24,520	Bighorn National Forest
Horse Creek Mesa	77,805	Bighorn National Forest
Bruce Mountain	5,417	Bighorn National Forest
Grommund Creek	12,089	Bighorn National Forest
Hazelton Peaks	10,028	Bighorn National Forest
Doyle Creek	6,542	Bighorn National Forest
Leigh Creek	14,230	Bighorn National Forest
Medicine Lodge	25,089	Bighorn National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Alkali Creek East	9,264	Bureau of Land Management
Alkali Creek West	6,477	Bureau of Land Management
North Fork Powder River	14,790	Bureau of Land Management
Garder Mountain	17,524	Bureau of Land Management
Honeycombs	65,081	Bureau of Land Management
Buffalo Creek	26,853	Bureau of Land Management
Lysite Mountain	9,204	Bureau of Land Management
Total	749,522	
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Pryor Mountains:		
Lost Water Canyon	62,901	Custer National Forest/Bighorn National Recreation Area/Bureau of Land Management
Big Pryor Mountain	39,002	Custer National Forest
Total	101,903	
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Blue Mountains:		
Additions to Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness:		
Upper Tucannon	12,772	Umatilla National Forest
W-T Three	2,373	Umatilla National Forest
Meadow Creek	4,871	Umatilla National Forest
Total	20,016	

ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS AREAS—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Additions to North Fork John Day Wilderness:		
Greenhorn Mountain	35,076	Umatilla/Malheur/Wallowa-Whitman National Forests
Jumpoff Joe	9,493	Umatilla/Malheur National Forests
Twin Mountain	59,066	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Total	103,635	
Willow Springs	10,418	Umatilla National Forest
Asotin Creek	18,355	Umatilla National Forest
Spangler	5,966	Umatilla National Forest
Wenatchee Creek	15,197	Umatilla National Forest
Mill Creek	24,553	Umatilla National Forest
Walla Walla	34,413	Umatilla National Forest
Jassaud	5,535	Umatilla National Forest
Grande Ronde	21,418	Umatilla National Forest
Texas Butte	8,153	Umatilla National Forest
Skookum	7,590	Umatilla National Forest
Potamus	5,512	Umatilla National Forest
South Fork-Tower	17,153	Umatilla National Forest
Squaw	7,451	Umatilla National Forest
Horseshoe Ridge	5,887	Umatilla National Forest
Hellhole/Mount Emily	68,882	Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forests
North Mount Emily	5,562	Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forests
Beaver Creek	12,972	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Upper Grande Ronde	11,723	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Marble Point	6,874	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Joseph Canyon	24,276	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Tope Creek	9,236	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Total Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman.	327,126	
Baldy Mountain	6,456	Malheur National Forest
Dixie Butte	12,907	Malheur National Forest
Murderers Creek	24,631	Malheur National Forest
Flag Creek	7,264	Malheur National Forest
Fox Creek	6,083	Malheur National Forest
Glacier Mountain	24,637	Malheur National Forest
Malheur River	12,936	Malheur National Forest
McClellan Mountain	21,736	Malheur National Forest
Myrtle-Silvies	11,280	Malheur National Forest
Nipple Butte	11,501	Malheur National Forest
North Fork Malheur River	25,403	Malheur National Forest
Pine Creek	13,580	Malheur National Forest
Shaketable	6,926	Malheur National Forest
Utley Butte	11,070	Malheur National Forest
Monument Rock	5,398	Malheur National Forest
Total Malheur National Forest	201,808	
Flint Range	66,227	Deerlodge National Forest
Fred Burr	6,050	Deerlodge National Forest
Elkhorn Mountains	88,083	Helena National Forest
Cache Peak	27,021	Sawtooth National Forest

ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS AREAS—Continued

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Sublett	6,676	Sawtooth National Forest
Burnt Basin	43,661	Sawtooth National Forest
Mount Harrison	28,801	Sawtooth National Forest
Fifth Fork Rock Creek	5,145	Sawtooth National Forest
Third Fork Rock Creek	14,177	Sawtooth National Forest
Cottonwood	8,996	Sawtooth National Forest
Mohogany Butte	18,266	Sawtooth National Forest
Thorobred	5,831	Sawtooth National Forest
Mount Naomi/Worm Creek	27,850	Caribou National Forest
Worm Creek	40,052	Caribou National Forest
Swan Creek Mountain	8,215	Caribou National Forest
Gibson	8,176	Caribou National Forest
Paris Peak	8,609	Caribou National Forest
Station Creek	8,404	Caribou National Forest
Mink Creek	16,942	Caribou National Forest
Liberty Creek	14,801	Caribou National Forest
Williams Creek	9,251	Caribou National Forest
Stauffer Creek	8,052	Caribou National Forest
Sherman Peak	7,845	Caribou National Forest
Soda Point	23,044	Caribou National Forest
Clarkston Mountain	15,348	Caribou National Forest
Deep Creek	6,701	Caribou National Forest
Oxford Mountain	40,058	Caribou National Forest
Elkhorn Mountain	43,639	Caribou National Forest
Bonneville Peak	33,245	Caribou National Forest
North Pebble	6,274	Caribou National Forest
Toponce	18,572	Caribou National Forest
Scout Mountain	32,118	Caribou National Forest
West Mink	21,597	Caribou National Forest
Cuddy Mountain	46,582	Payette National Forest
Council Mountain	15,579	Payette National Forest
McCullough Peaks	38,347	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management
Sheep Mountain	30,115	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management
Red Butte	28,841	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management
Bobcat Draw Badlands	35,787	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management
Cedar Mountain	26,754	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management
Copper Mountain	7,685	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management
Fuller Peak	9,638	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management
Lysite Badlands	13,991	Wyoming Bureau of Land Management
Total	971,046	
Island Wilderness Total	2,665,315	

1 **SEC. 107. ADMINISTRATION.**

2 (a) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing
3 rights, each wilderness area designated under this title
4 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in
5 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act (16
6 U.S.C. 1131–1136) that govern areas designated by that
7 Act as wilderness, except that for purposes of this sub-
8 section any reference in such provisions to the effective
9 date of the Wilderness Act or any similar reference shall
10 be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment
11 of this Act.

12 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable
13 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
14 of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of
15 each wilderness area designated under this title with the
16 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Sen-
17 ate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Rep-
18 resentatives. Each map and legal description shall have
19 the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except
20 that correction of clerical and typographical errors in the
21 map and legal description may be made. Each map and
22 legal description shall be on file and available for public
23 inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service,
24 Department of Agriculture.

1 **SEC. 108. BLACKFEET WILDERNESS.**

2 (a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of
3 the Wilderness Act, the preservation of Blackfeet religious
4 lands, and Blackfeet treaty rights, certain lands within the
5 Lewis and Clark National Forest comprising approxi-
6 mately 128,622 acres known as the Badger-Two Medicine
7 Area, as depicted on the map dated January 2001, and
8 entitled “Blackfeet Wilderness”, are hereby designated as
9 the Blackfeet Wilderness Area.

10 (b) TREATY RIGHTS.—The Congress recognizes that
11 the Blackfeet Nation retains treaty rights in the lands de-
12 scribed in subsection (a), provided for in the 1896 treaty
13 with the United States Government.

14 (c) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall con-
15 duct a review of the wilderness area established under this
16 section in accordance with the Wilderness Act. The Sec-
17 retary shall report the results of the review to the Con-
18 gress not later than 3 years after the date of enactment
19 of this Act.

20 (d) REVIEW COMMITTEE.—

21 (1) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary of Agri-
22 culture shall establish a committee composed of the
23 following:

24 (A) Representatives of the Blackfeet Tribal
25 Business Council.

1 (B) Blackfeet Tribal Traditionalists se-
2 lected in a manner consistent with the historic
3 Cultural Law of the Tribe, independently of the
4 Business Council. The Secretary shall give care-
5 ful consideration to the Blackfeet Language
6 community and its views.

7 (C) The National Park Service.

8 (D) The State of Montana.

9 (E) Representatives of the public who use
10 the area designated as wilderness by this sec-
11 tion, including environmental groups previously
12 appropriately involved in the area.

13 (2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The committee shall reg-
14 ularly advise the Secretary of Agriculture during the
15 preparation of the review required by subsection (c)
16 and shall submit its findings to the Congress concur-
17 rently with the submission of the review by the Sec-
18 retary.

19 (3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary of Ag-
20 riculture shall instruct the committee to develop a
21 wilderness management plan for the area which en-
22 sures that Blackfeet religious and treaty rights to
23 the area are recognized and honored.

24 (e) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out their duties
25 under subsections (c) and (d), the Secretary of Agriculture

1 and the committee shall give special consideration to the
2 religious, wilderness, and wildlife uses of the area, taking
3 into account any treaties the United States has entered
4 into with the Blackfeet Nation.

5 (f) WITHDRAWAL.—The Blackfeet Wilderness Area is
6 hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation,
7 the disposal under the mining laws, and from disposition
8 under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws.

9 **SEC. 109. WATER.**

10 (a) RESERVATION.—With respect to each wilderness
11 area designated by this title, the Congress hereby reserves
12 a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for
13 which such area is designated. The priority date of such
14 reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

15 (b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Agri-
16 culture and all other officers of the United States shall
17 take all steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by
18 subsection (a), including the filing of claims for quantifica-
19 tion of such rights in any present or future appropriate
20 stream adjudication, in a court of the State of Idaho, Mon-
21 tana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Washington, in which the
22 United States has been or is properly joined in accordance
23 with section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952 (66 Stat.
24 560; 43 U.S.C. 666; commonly referred to as the
25 “McCarran Amendment”).

TITLE II—BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The most recent scientific information on ecological reserve design and function points out the critical need for biological connecting corridors between the larger core ecosystem areas.

(2) While none of the remaining major wild land ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion appears to be of sufficient size to perpetuate the full complement of self-sustaining viable populations of native wildlife, biological diversity, and full range of ecological processes on its own, it appears that an effective reserve system can be achieved if biological connecting corridors between the ecosystems are identified and protected.

(3) The wild land areas described in this section are located between the major core ecosystems of the region and are essential for wildlife and plant migration and genetic interchange.

(4) These areas are some of the most beautiful and wild mountain ranges in the Nation, including the Bitterroot, Sapphire, Lost River, Lemhi, and Bridger mountain ranges.

1 **SEC. 202. DESIGNATION OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING COR-**
 2 **RIDORS.**

3 (a) DESIGNATION.—To protect the life flow of the
 4 Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas specified in the
 5 table in subsection (b) as biological connecting corridors,
 6 which comprise approximately 8,449,403 acres as gen-
 7 erally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to
 8 each area and dated January 2001, are hereby designated
 9 as biological connecting corridors. The biological con-
 10 necting corridors shall be of two types, areas to be des-
 11 ignated as components of the National Wilderness Preser-
 12 vation System and areas to be subject to special corridor
 13 management requirements under section 203. Each bio-
 14 logical connecting corridor shall be known by the name
 15 given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and avail-
 16 able for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the
 17 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

18 (b) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
 19 section (a) is as follows:

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

Two Part Designation	(a) Portion designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System
	(b) Portion designated as special corridor management area

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Sapphire Mountains/Continental Divide Corridor-Lolo-Bitterroot-Deerlodge-Beaverhead National Forests:		
Welcome Creek Addition	1,091	Lolo National Forest
Anaconda Pintlar Additions	80,031	Bitterroot/Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forests
Sapphire	117,345	Bitterroot/Deerlodge National Forests
Stony Mountain	107,446	Lolo/Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forests
Quigg Peak	84,231	Lolo/Deerlodge National Forests
Silver King	49,646	Lolo/Deerlodge National Forests
Emerine	15,947	Deerlodge National Forest
Sleeping Child	21,404	Bitterroot National Forest
Totals	(a) 477,141 (b) 119,914	
Jocko Mountains/Cabinet Mountains Corridor-Lolo National Forest		
Mount Bushnell	41,585	Lolo National Forest
Cherry Peak	34,964	Lolo National Forest
Patrick's Knob/North Cutoff	17,400	Lolo National Forest
South Siegel/South Cutoff	13,872	Lolo National Forest
North Siegel	8,670	Lolo National Forest
Reservation Divide	24,540	Lolo National Forest
Totals	(a) 141,031 (b) 128,679	
Nine Mile/Great Burn Corridor-Lolo National Forest:		
Burdette	16,134	Lolo National Forest
Petty Mountain/Deep Creek	16,581	Lolo National Forest
Garden Point	6,717	Lolo National Forest
Deep Creek	7,087	Lolo National Forest
Totals	(a) 46,519 (b) 73,113	
Anaconda-Pintlar-Divide Corridor-Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forest:		
Fleecer	35,231	Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forests
Highlands	19,966	Deerlodge National Forest
Basin Creek	9,224	Deerlodge National Forest
Granulated Mountain	14,115	Beaverhead National Forest
Totals	(a) 78,536 (b) 259,146	
Ten Lakes/Cabinet/Yaak Corridor-Kootenai National Forest:		
Gold Hill	15,561	Kootenai National Forest
Gold Hill West	15,679	Kootenai National Forest
Zula Creek	38,266	Kootenai National Forest
Totals	(a) 69,506 (b) 296,505	
Cabinet/Yaak/Great Burn Complex Corridor-Panhandle/Lolo/Clearwater National Forests:		
Maple Peak	18,855	Lolo/Idaho Panhandle/Kootenai National Forests

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS—Continued

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Storm Creek	8,728	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Hammond Creek	19,133	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
North Fork	30,465	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Big Creek	79,719	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Lost Creek	11,537	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
East Cathedral Peak/Elk Creek	34,207	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Spion Kop	21,702	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Roland Point	6,003	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Trout Creek	41,366	Idaho Panhandle/Kootenai Na- tional Forests
Wonderful Peak	6,675	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Stevens Peak	5,660	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Evans Gulch	8,054	Lolo National Forest
Gilt Edge-Silver Creek	8,567	Lolo National Forest
Ward Eagle	8,842	Lolo National Forest
Marble Point	12,580	Lolo National Forest
Clear Creek	5,645	Lolo National Forest
Totals	(a) 327,738 (b) 204,918	
<hr/>		
Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk Corridor:		
Totals	(a) See Total Cabinet/Yaak/ Selkirk (b) 96,266	
<hr/>		
Cabinet/Yaak/Canada Corridor:		
Totals	(a) 0 (b) 41,044	
<hr/>		
Anaconda-Pintlar/Bitterroot Mountains Corridor-Beaverhead National Forest:		
West Pioneers	246,041	Beaverhead National Forest
Call Mountain	8,750	Beaverhead National Forest
Cattle Gulch Ridge	19,035	Beaverhead National Forest
East Pioneers	143,445	Beaverhead National Forest
Totals	(a) 417,271 (b) 136,564	
<hr/>		
Frank Church/Greater Yellowstone Corridor-Bitterroot-Salmon-Beaverhead-Targhee Na- tional Forests:		
Tolan Creek	14,169	Bitterroot National Forest
Allan Mountain	157,395	Bitterroot/Salmon National For- ests
Anderson Mountain	48,947	Beaverhead/Salmon National For- ests
West Big Hole	217,626	Beaverhead/Salmon National For- ests
Goat Mountain	44,473	Beaverhead/Salmon National For- ests
Italian Peaks/Eighteen Mile/Maid- en	304,787	Beaverhead/Salmon/Targhee Na- tional Forests

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS—Continued

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Garfield Mountain	87,867	Beaverhead/Targhee National Forests
Four Eyes Canyon	7,141	Beaverhead National Forest
Tendoy Mountains	58,614	Beaverhead National Forest
Saginaw Creek	7,519	Beaverhead National Forest
Tash Peak	60,574	Beaverhead National Forest
Beaver Lakes	16,088	Beaverhead National Forest
Agency Creek	6,382	Salmon National Forest
Raynolds Pass	7,153	Targhee National Forest
Two Top	6,775	Targhee National Forest
Signal Peak	8,165	Targhee National Forest
Mount Jefferson/Centennials	87,726	Targhee/Beaverhead National Forest/Bureau of Land Man- agement
Dry Canyon	3,230	Gallatin National Forest
Totals	(a) 1,144,631 (b) 642,106	
French Creek/Hells Canyon Study Area Corridor:		
Totals	(a) 0 (b) 3,233	
Lemhi Mountains Corridor-Salmon-Challis-Targhee National Forest:		
North Lemhi Mountains	306,629	Salmon/Challis National Forests
Diamond Peak	167,321	Salmon/Challis/Targhee National Forests
Black Canyon	5,503	Idaho Falls Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Warm Creek	6,404	Salmon National Forest
Goldbug Ridge	12,092	Salmon National Forest
Sal Mountain	13,514	Salmon National Forest
Totals	(a) 511,463 (b) 87,614	
Lost River Range Corridor-Challis National Forest:		
Borah Peak	135,077	Challis National Forest/Salmon Dist. Bureau of Land Manage- ment
King Mountain	83,463	Challis National Forest
Grouse Peak	8,156	Challis National Forest
Red Hill	14,402	Challis National Forest
Jumpoff Mountain	13,556	Challis National Forest
Wood Canyon	7,505	Challis National Forest
Pahsimeroi	75,921	Challis National Forest
Burnt Creek	21,680	Salmon/Idaho Falls Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Hawley Mountain	17,422	Idaho Falls Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Totals	(a) 377,182 (b) 63,570	
Frank Church Complex/Lemhi Range Corridor:		
Totals	(a) 0	

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS—Continued

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
<hr/>		
	(b) 3,058	
<hr/>		
Boulder/White Clouds/Lost River Range Corridor:		
Jerry Peak	27,912	Salmon Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Jerry Peak West	12,452	Salmon Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Corral-Horse Basin	69,170	Salmon Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Appendicitis Hill	25,842	Idaho Falls Dist. Bureau of Land Management
White-Knob Mountains	10,149	Idaho Falls Dist. Bureau of Land Management
Totals	(a) 145,525 (b) 87,590	
<hr/>		
Bitterroot/Lemhi Corridor:		
Totals	(a) 0 (b) 103	
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Greater Glacier/Greater Yellowstone Corridors:		
Tenderfoot/Deep Creek	105,461	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Middle Fork Judith	84,406	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Pilgrim Creek	46,652	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Paine Gulch	7,868	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Sawmill Gulch	11,671	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Spring Creek	17,561	Lewis and Clark National Forest
TW Mountain	8,221	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Big Baldy	42,703	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Granite Mountain	10,127	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Tollgate-Sheep	24,866	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Mount High	32,731	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Bluff Mountain	36,872	Lewis and Clark National Forest
North Fork Smith	8,739	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Big Snowies	104,917	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Highwoods	24,674	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Highwood Baldy	15,684	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Calf Creek	9,912	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Eagle Park	5,740	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Castle Mountains	28,369	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Box Canyon	15,114	Lewis and Clark/Gallatin National Forests
Crazy Mountains	159,049	Lewis and Clark/Gallatin National Forests
Gates of the Mountains Additions	19,932	Helena National Forest
Lazyman Gulch	11,842	Helena National Forest
Mt. Baldy	18,508	Helena National Forest
Camas Creek	27,405	Helena National Forest
Jericho Mountain	11,603	Helena National Forest
Irish Gulch	7,266	Helena National Forest
Grassy Mountain	7,255	Helena National Forest
Middleman/Hedges Mountain	33,586	Helena National Forest
Hellgate Gulch	17,395	Helena National Forest
Cayuse Mountain	22,144	Helena National Forest

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS—Continued

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Electric Peak/Little Blackfoot Meadows.	53,311	Helena/Deerlodge National For- ests
Whitetail-Haystack	76,132	Deerlodge National Forest
O'Neil Creek	6,183	Deerlodge National Forest
Bridger	51,075	Gallatin National Forest
Totals	(a) 1,164,974 (b) 542,118	
Mt. Leidy Highlands/Wind River Range Corridor:		
Seven Lakes-Mosquito Lake	59,613	Bridger-Teton/Shoshone National Forests
Warm Springs Creek	6,215	Shoshone National Forests
Bench Mark	5,940	Shoshone National Forests
Totals	(a) 71,768 (b) 62,170	
Corridor Total	(a) 4,973,285	
Corridor Total	(b) 3,476,118	

1 SEC. 203. TREATMENT OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING COR-
2 RIDORS.

3 (a) ROADLESS LANDS DESIGNATED AS WILDER-
4 NESS.—The roadless areas identified as part of the bio-
5 logical connecting corridors on the maps referred to in sec-
6 tion 202 and the areas described on such maps as wilder-
7 ness are hereby designated as wilderness and as compo-
8 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

9 (b) SPECIAL CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT AREAS.—
10 Those portions of the biological connecting corridors iden-
11 tified on the maps referred to in 202 that are not covered
12 by subsection (a) are hereby designated as special corridor
13 management areas. The portions shall be managed in the
14 following manner:

1 (1) The practice of even-aged silvicultural man-
2 agement and timber harvesting is hereby prohibited
3 on the portions.

4 (2) Mining, oil, and gas exploration and devel-
5 opment and new road construction or reconstruction
6 is hereby prohibited with regard to the portions.

7 (3) The Federal land management agencies re-
8 sponsible for the portions shall take immediate steps
9 to ensure that road densities within the biological
10 connecting corridors approach, as nearly as possible,
11 zero miles of road per square mile of land area.
12 Such road density shall not exceed 0.25 miles per
13 square mile, using the method known as the “mov-
14 ing window” method.

15 **SEC. 204. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE.**

16 (a) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.—This
17 title shall apply only to lands under the jurisdiction of the
18 Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the
19 United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

20 (b) PRIVATE LANDOWNERS.—No private landowner
21 whose lands are adjacent to the designated connecting cor-
22 ridors shall be compelled, under any circumstances, to
23 comply with this title. However, private landowners may
24 enter into cooperative agreements with the Federal Gov-

1 ernment on a willing participant or willing seller basis to
2 include their land in a biological connecting corridor.

3 **SEC. 205. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND LAND TRADES**
4 **AND ACQUISITIONS.**

5 (a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of
6 the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall seek
7 to enter into cooperative agreements with private, State,
8 and corporate landowners and sovereign Indian tribes
9 whose lands are adjacent to the designated connecting cor-
10 ridors, when such agreements would benefit the ecological
11 integrity and function of the designated corridor.

12 (b) LAND TRADES AND ACQUISITIONS.—The Sec-
13 retary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior
14 may undertake land trades or acquisitions in order to ac-
15 complish the purposes of this title when the Secretary con-
16 cerned considers such action to be appropriate.

17 (c) REPORT.—As part of the report required by sec-
18 tion 601, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary
19 of the Interior shall describe the progress of cooperative
20 agreements, acquisitions, and proposed land exchanges
21 sought pursuant to this section.

22 **SEC. 206. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.**

23 (a) EXEMPTION.—The roads and highways referred
24 to in subsection (b) are expressly exempted from the provi-
25 sions of this title. In the event that any county, State,

1 Federal, or private road has been mistakenly omitted from
2 this list, it is deemed to be incorporated by reference.

3 (b) DESCRIPTION.—The roads and highways referred
4 to in subsection (a) are U.S. Highway 2; U.S. Highway
5 10; U.S. Highway 12; U.S. Highway 20; U.S. Highway
6 89; U.S. Highway 91; U.S. Highway 93; U.S. Highway
7 95; U.S. Highway 287; Interstate Highway 15; Interstate
8 Highway 90; Idaho State Highway 3; Idaho State High-
9 way 28; Idaho State Highway 29; Idaho State Highway
10 87; Montana State Highway 2; Montana State Highway
11 37; Montana State Highway 38; Montana State Highway
12 41; Montana State Highway 43; Montana State Highway
13 56; Montana State Highway 58; Montana State Highway
14 83; Montana State Highway 87; Montana State Highway
15 135; Montana State Highway 200; Montana State High-
16 way 278; Montana State Highway 287; Montana State
17 Highway 298; Montana State Highway 324; Montana
18 State Highway 293; Montana State Highway 294; Mon-
19 tana Secondary Road 92; Montana Secondary Road 278;
20 Montana Secondary Road 279; Montana Secondary Road
21 294; Montana Secondary Road 298; Montana Secondary
22 Road 324; Montana Secondary Road 411; Montana Sec-
23 ondary Road 508; the Thompson Pass Road, Montana-
24 Idaho; the Moyie Springs to East Port Road, Idaho; the
25 Red Rock Pass Road, Montana; Boundary County, Idaho,

1 Route 18; Boundary County, Idaho, Route 47; Boundary
 2 County, Idaho, Route 3; Boundary County, Idaho, Route
 3 34; Lolo National Forest Route 102; Gallatin National
 4 Forest Route 259; Kelly Canyon Road, Gallatin National
 5 Forest; Middle Fork Canyon Road, Gallatin, National
 6 Forest; Lewis and Clark County Road 280, Montana;
 7 Lewis and Clark County Road 164, Montana; Lewis and
 8 Clark County Road 4, Montana; Lewis and Clark County
 9 Road 291, Montana; Lewis and Clark County Road 287,
 10 Montana; the Deerlodge to Basin Road, Montana; the
 11 Marysville to Avon Road, Montana; and the Pahsimeroi
 12 Road, Butte County, Idaho.

13 **TITLE III—NATIONAL PARKS,** 14 **PRESERVES, AND RELATED** 15 **STUDIES**

16 **SEC. 301. HELLS CANYON/CHIEF JOSEPH NATIONAL PRE-** 17 **SERVE.**

18 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

19 (1) The ecological diversity of the Hells Can-
 20 yon/Wallowa Mountain Region is unique and its cen-
 21 tral proximity to other ecologically intact or rel-
 22 atively intact areas makes it a critical passageway
 23 for genetic interchange of native plants and animals
 24 throughout the northwestern United States.

1 (2) The deepest river-carved canyon in the
2 world at over 8,000 feet deep, Hells Canyon of the
3 Snake River forms the centerpiece of the rugged
4 Greater Hells Canyon/Wallowa Mountain Region.

5 (3) The ancestral home of the Nez Perce Indi-
6 ans and their famous leaders, Old Chief Joseph,
7 Young Chief Joseph, and Ollokot, the region is his-
8 torically significant and remains spiritually and cul-
9 turally important to existing tribes, whose treaty
10 rights guarantee their sovereignty and continued use
11 of the land.

12 (4) The region abounds in cultural and archae-
13 ological sites, the remnants of the Nez Perce Tribe
14 and other aboriginal cultures.

15 (5) Breathtaking scenery in the region includes
16 the snowcapped peaks of the Wallowa and Seven
17 Devils Mountains; ancient boreal forests composed of
18 many tree species; semi-arid desert environments;
19 rare, intact remnants of native Columbia Basin
20 grasslands; unique geology and numerous dramatic
21 rimrock canyons.

22 (6) Endangered chinook salmon, rare and/or
23 threatened species such as goshawk, pine marten,
24 bighorn sheep, the largest free-roaming elk herd in

1 the nation and a variety of other wildlife species still
2 inhabit the region.

3 (b) HELLS CANYON/CHIEF JOSEPH NATIONAL PRE-
4 SERVE.—There is hereby established as a unit of the Na-
5 tional Park System the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph Na-
6 tional Preserve, which consists of approximately 1,439,444
7 acres as delineated on the maps entitled Hells Canyon/
8 Chief Joseph National Park and Preserve and dated Janu-
9 ary 2001.

10 (c) MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Inte-
12 rior, acting through the National Park Service, shall
13 administer the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National
14 Preserve. In administering the national preserve, the
15 Secretary of the Interior shall give primary consider-
16 ation to protecting and restoring terrestrial, atmos-
17 pheric and aquatic ecosystems and habitats, natural
18 scenery, water quality and fisheries habitat, biologi-
19 cal diversity, wilderness values, and wildlife habitat.

20 (2) ROAD CLOSURES; CONSTRUCTION PROHIBI-
21 TION.—

22 (A) IN GENERAL.—Within the national
23 preserve, the Secretary shall not authorize nor
24 permit the construction of any road on public
25 land and shall implement a program for road

1 closures based on the needs of wildlife, the re-
2 view required by title VI, the prevention of the
3 spread of non-native vegetation and the public
4 need for back country areas.

5 (B) RECONSTRUCTION.—The reconstruc-
6 tion of certain roads on public lands in the na-
7 tional preserve shall be limited to the prevention
8 of resource damage and shall be subject to a
9 definition of roads. Such definition shall be car-
10 ried out in the comprehensive management
11 planning process required by subsection (e) and
12 shall distinguish constructed roads from primi-
13 tive roads. Primitive roads shall not be recon-
14 structed.

15 (C) PRIVATE ROADS.—Private road clo-
16 sures and construction or reconstruction shall
17 be subject to subsection (e)(3).

18 (3) GRAZING.—Within the national preserve,
19 the Secretary shall close to commercial livestock
20 grazing all livestock allotments not under contract to
21 private permittees as of the date of the enactment
22 of this Act. During the 5-year period beginning on
23 that date, the Secretary shall negotiate with existing
24 permittees to purchase active livestock allotments
25 within the national preserve. At the end of such pe-

1 riod, the Secretary shall cancel any remaining per-
2 mits without compensation and close the allotments.
3 All purchased allotments shall be closed to commer-
4 cial livestock grazing.

5 (4) TIMBER REMOVAL.—The removal of timber
6 or other vegetation on public lands within the na-
7 tional preserve shall be limited to scientific and me-
8 dicinal research, and permitted subject to special
9 rules. However, the Secretary shall allow the non-
10 commercial removal of wood, including firewood
11 gathering.

12 (5) MOTORIZED USES.—Within the national
13 preserve, the Secretary shall regulate all motorized
14 uses to meet the objectives stated in paragraph (1).
15 Exclusion of terrestrial, aerial, or aquatic motorized
16 uses shall be implemented for specific places, times,
17 or both at the discretion of the Secretary to protect
18 the resource values referred to in paragraph (1).
19 The use of motorized watercraft is prohibited within
20 the national preserve, except on the scenic des-
21 ignated portion of the Snake Wild and Scenic River,
22 subject to regulation that may require exclusion of
23 such use in certain places or during certain times.
24 (d) EFFECT OF ESTABLISHMENT.—

1 (1) WILDERNESS AREAS AND RIVERS.—Estab-
2 lishment of the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National
3 Preserve shall not change the boundaries of, or legis-
4 lative directives applicable to, wilderness areas and
5 wild and scenic rivers that exist within the national
6 preserve and are delineated on the maps referred to
7 in subsection (b).

8 (2) HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION
9 AREA.—The Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National
10 Preserve replaces the Hells Canyon National Recre-
11 ation Area, and Public Law 94–199 (16 U.S.C.
12 460gg et seq.) is repealed. Any reference to the
13 Hells Canyon National Recreation Area range in any
14 law, regulation, map, document, record, or other
15 paper of the United States shall be considered to be
16 a reference to the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph Na-
17 tional Preserve.

18 (e) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

19 (1) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the In-
20 terior shall develop, and revise and update as nec-
21 essary and as required by applicable statute or fed-
22 eral regulation, a comprehensive management plan
23 for the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve
24 consistent with the National Environmental Policy
25 Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). The plan shall

1 promulgate programs for management of recreation
2 in a manner compatible with the protection objec-
3 tives specified in section 3(b) and shall create a
4 strategy for ecosystem protection and restoration.

5 (2) MONITORING PLAN.—As a part of the com-
6 prehensive management plan, the Secretary shall de-
7 velop a monitoring plan for the national preserve.
8 The monitoring plan shall stipulate that the continu-
9 ation of human uses is subject to monitoring on a
10 regular basis, with specific time frames to be devel-
11 oped in the monitoring plan. Should monitoring indi-
12 cate that significant harm, as determined by the
13 Secretary, is regularly occurring to specific natural
14 values of the national preserve as a result of a
15 human use of the national preserve, the Secretary
16 shall—

17 (A) suspend the human use in the national
18 preserve until it is adjusted to prevent signifi-
19 cant harm; or

20 (B) terminate the human use in the na-
21 tional preserve if the Secretary determines that
22 the harm cannot realistically be avoided.

23 (3) PRIVATE LANDS.—As part of the com-
24 prehensive management plan, the Secretary shall
25 promulgate special regulations for the management

1 and protection of private lands located within the
2 boundaries of the national preserve. The Secretary
3 shall consult with State and local governments in the
4 promulgation of such regulations.

5 (4) RESTORATION.—The comprehensive man-
6 agement plan shall set forth a distinctive program
7 for the science-based restoration of unique native ec-
8 ological components, including riparian area rehabili-
9 tation, the enhancement of depleted native plant and
10 animal species, elimination of non-native species
11 deemed to be a threat to biodiversity, and the re-
12 introduction of select native species that have been
13 extirpated.

14 (f) HUNTING AND FISHING.—Within the Hells Can-
15 yon/Chief Joseph National Preserve, the Secretary of the
16 Interior shall allow the continuation of hunting and fish-
17 ing, as administered by the States of Oregon, Idaho, and
18 Washington. The Secretary may preclude hunting in spe-
19 cific areas only to pursue the directives of subsection
20 (c)(1) and only after collaboration with appropriate offi-
21 cials of these States.

22 (g) INVOLVEMENT IN SNAKE RIVER DAMS RELI-
23 CENSING.—The Secretary of the Interior shall authorize
24 the direct involvement of the Department of the Interior
25 in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission process for

1 the relicensing of the Hells Canyon Dams complex, includ-
2 ing the Brownlee, Oxbow, and Hells Canyon Dams. Within
3 this process, the representatives of the Secretary shall ad-
4 vocate for a determination of these dams that restores and
5 protects the natural and ecosystem values of the Snake
6 River below Oxbow Dam. The Secretary also shall pursue
7 the relocation of those powerlines from Oxbow and Hells
8 Canyon Dams located within the national preserve to loca-
9 tions outside of the preserve.

10 (h) INVOLVEMENT OF TRIBES.—The Secretary of the
11 Interior shall ensure adherence to the treaty obligations
12 of the United States with Native American tribes that
13 maintain certain rights on ceded lands within the Hells
14 Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve. The Secretary
15 shall provide for consultation with Native American tribes
16 that maintain certain rights on ceded lands. Involvement
17 of the Tribes may include financial allocation to ensure
18 their direct participation in land management activities
19 and policy, upon their request.

20 **SEC. 302. FLATHEAD NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE**
21 **STUDY.**

22 (a) STUDY REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the In-
23 terior, acting through the Director of National Park Serv-
24 ice, shall conduct a study of the feasibility of creating a
25 Flathead National Park and Preserve. The Secretary shall

1 study the feasibility of designating the study area de-
2 scribed in subsection (b) as a unit of the National Park
3 System, including the feasibility of applying to the study
4 area national park and national preserve designations to
5 be administered by the National Park Service. The study
6 shall include specific recommendations as to which areas
7 within the study area boundary should be classified as na-
8 tional park, and which should be classified as national pre-
9 serve where hunting, fishing, and some motorized use shall
10 be allowed.

11 (b) STUDY AREA.—The study area referred to in sub-
12 section (a) shall consist of the area generally known as
13 the Glacier View Ranger District of the Flathead National
14 Forest, excepting those lands south of the Big Mountain
15 Road. The study area shall comprise approximately
16 285,078 acres, as delineated on the map entitled “Flat-
17 head National Park and Preserve Study” and dated Janu-
18 ary 2001.

19 (c) TIME OF STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior
20 shall complete the study required by this section not later
21 than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

22 (d) MANAGEMENT DURING STUDY.—Until the Con-
23 gress enacts a law stating otherwise, the study area de-
24 scribed in subsection (b) shall be administered by the Sec-
25 retary of Agriculture so as to maintain its presently exist-

ing natural character and potential for inclusion in the National Park System. Until the Congress enacts a law stating otherwise, no new road construction or reconstruction, or timber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall be allowed within the study area. Additionally, no oil or gas leasing, mining, or other development which impairs the natural and roadless qualities of the study area shall be allowed within the study area. In administering the study area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall give special consideration to preserving scenery, water quality and fisheries habitat, biological diversity, and wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered species.

TITLE IV—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

SEC. 401. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN IDAHO, MONTANA, AND WYOMING.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“() SOUTH FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The segment within the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests from the Sawtooth Wilderness Boundary downstream approximately 54 miles to confluence with the Middle Fork and then downstream on the main stem to the confluence with the North Fork, as generally depicted on the boundary

1 map entitled ‘South Fork Payette Wild River’ and dated
2 January 2001, which shall be administered by the Sec-
3 retary of Agriculture as a wild river.

4 “() MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The seg-
5 ment within the Boise National Forest from Railroad Pass
6 downstream approximately 17.9 miles to Boiling Springs,
7 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Mid-
8 dle Fork Payette Wild and Recreational River’ and dated
9 January 2001, which shall be administered by the Sec-
10 retary of Agriculture as a wild river and the segment with-
11 in the Boise National Forest from Boiling Springs down-
12 stream approximately 14.7 miles to the national forest
13 boundary, as generally depicted on such map, which shall
14 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
15 reational river.

16 “() DEADWOOD, IDAHO.—The segment within the
17 Boise National Forest comprising approximately 21.3
18 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
19 ‘Deadwood Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January
20 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
21 riculture, the 12.8 mile segment from Threemile Creek to
22 Julie Creek, as a wild river, and the 8.9 mile segment from
23 Julie Creek to the South Fork of the Payette, as a scenic
24 river.

1 “() UPPER PRIEST, IDAHO.—The segment within
2 the Panhandle National Forest from the Canadian border
3 downstream approximately 18.5 miles to Upper Priest
4 Lake, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
5 ‘Upper Priest Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which
6 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
7 a wild river.

8 “() COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The segment within
9 the Panhandle National Forest from the headwaters
10 downstream approximately 110.4 miles as generally de-
11 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Coeur d’Alene Wild
12 and Recreational River’ and dated January 2001, which
13 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the
14 8.5 miles from the headwaters downstream to Beaver
15 Creek as a recreational river, the 15.2 miles from Road
16 No. 3099 to Teepee Creek as a wild river, the 52 miles
17 from the South Fork to Teepee Creek as a recreational
18 river, the 7.7 miles from Mission Creek to the South Fork
19 as a recreational river, and the 27 miles from Mission
20 Creek to Lake Coeur d’Alene as a recreational river.

21 “() LITTLE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—
22 The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from
23 Adair Creek downstream approximately 23.5 miles to
24 Cedar Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary map
25 entitled ‘Little North Fork Clearwater Wild River’ and

1 dated January 2001, which shall be administered by the
2 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

3 “() KELLY CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment, includ-
4 ing all tributaries, within the Clearwater National Forest
5 from its headwaters downstream approximately 19 miles
6 to the forest service work station, as generally depicted
7 on the boundary map entitled ‘Kelly Creek Wild and Rec-
8 reational River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be
9 administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
10 river and the 12-mile segment from USFS Road No. 581
11 to the North Fork of the Clearwater River to be adminis-
12 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational
13 river.

14 “() CAYUSE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
15 the Clearwater National Forest from its headwaters down-
16 stream approximately 39 miles to its mouth, as generally
17 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Cayuse Creek Wild
18 River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be adminis-
19 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

20 “() BARGAMIN CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
21 within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
22 mately 21 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
23 map entitled ‘Bargamin Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and
24 dated January 2001, which shall be administered by the
25 Secretary of Agriculture, the 15-mile segment from the

1 North Boundary of the Frank Church River of No Return
2 Wilderness to the Salmon River, as a wild river and the
3 6-mile segment from its headwaters to USFS Road No.
4 468, as a scenic river.

5 “() LAKE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
6 the Nez Perce National Forest from the wilderness bound-
7 ary downstream approximately 10 miles to Crooked Creek,
8 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Lake
9 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall
10 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
11 river.

12 “() MEADOW CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
13 the Nez Perce National Forest from its headwaters down-
14 stream approximately 34 miles to Selway River, as gen-
15 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Meadow
16 Creek Recreational River’ and dated January 2001, which
17 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
18 a wild river, except for the 1-mile segment above the con-
19 fluence with the Selway River which shall be administered
20 as a recreational river.

21 “() RUNNING CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment with-
22 in the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
23 mately 14 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
24 map entitled ‘Running Creek Scenic River’ and dated Jan-
25 uary 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary

1 of Agriculture, the 7-mile segment from the wilderness
2 boundary to the Selway River, as a wild river and the 8-
3 mile segment from its headwaters to the wilderness bound-
4 ary, as a scenic river.

5 “() SOUTH FORK TWO MEDICINE RIVER, MON-
6 TANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National
7 Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 10
8 miles to the Sawmill Flat Trailhead, as generally depicted
9 on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Two Medicine
10 Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be ad-
11 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

12 “() BADGER CREEK, INCLUDING THE SOUTH AND
13 NORTH FORKS, MONTANA.—The segment within the
14 Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters
15 downstream to the national forest boundary, comprising
16 approximately 23.8 miles, as generally depicted on the
17 boundary map entitled ‘Badger Creek Wild River’ and
18 dated January 2001, which shall be administered by the
19 Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

20 “() DEARBORN, MONTANA.—The segment within
21 the Lewis and Clark National Forest downstream approxi-
22 mately 18.1 miles to the national forest boundary, as gen-
23 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Dearborn
24 Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be ad-
25 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

1 “() NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK, MONTANA.—The
2 segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
3 its headwaters downstream approximately 6.6 miles to the
4 national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the
5 boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Birch Creek Wild
6 River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be adminis-
7 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

8 “() SOUTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
9 within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its head-
10 waters at Sun Lake downstream approximately 25.5 miles
11 to its confluence with the North Fork, as generally de-
12 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Sun
13 Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be ad-
14 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

15 “() NORTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
16 comprising approximately 26.7 miles within the Lewis and
17 Clark National Forest from the confluence of Open Creek
18 and Fool Creek downstream approximately 25.4 miles to
19 the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary, as generally de-
20 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Sun
21 Wild and Recreational River’ and dated January 2001,
22 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
23 culture, as a wild river and the segment from the Bob
24 Marshall Wilderness boundary downstream approximately
25 1.3 miles to its confluence with the South Fork, which

1 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as
2 a recreational river.

3 “() TENDERFOOT CREEK, MONTANA.—The seg-
4 ment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
5 The Falls downstream approximately 4.6 miles to the
6 Smith River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
7 entitled ‘Tenderfoot Creek Wild River’ and dated January
8 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
9 riculture, as a wild river.

10 “() GREEN FORK STRAIGHT CREEK, MONTANA.—
11 The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest
12 from its headwaters downstream approximately 4.5 miles
13 to Straight Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary
14 map entitled ‘Green Fork Straight Creek Wild River’ and
15 dated January 2001, which shall be administered by the
16 Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

17 “() YAAK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
18 the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
19 East and West Forks downstream 38 miles to the Yaak
20 Falls, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
21 ‘Yaak River Wild and Recreational River’ and dated Janu-
22 ary 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary
23 of Agriculture as a recreational river and the segment
24 from the Yaak Falls downstream 8 miles to the mouth

1 of the Yaak River at the junction of the Kootenai River,
2 as a wild river.

3 “() KOOTENAI RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
4 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
5 the Fisher River (3 miles below Libby Dam) downstream
6 for 46 miles to the State line, as generally depicted on
7 the boundary map entitled ‘Kootenai River Recreational
8 River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be adminis-
9 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational
10 river.

11 “() BULL RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
12 the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
13 North and South Forks downstream 21 miles to the Cabi-
14 net Gorge Reservoir, as generally depicted on the bound-
15 ary map entitled ‘Bull River Recreational River’ and dated
16 January 2001, which shall be administered by the Sec-
17 retary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

18 “() VERMILLION RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
19 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
20 Willow Creek, downstream 12 miles to the Noxon Res-
21 ervoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
22 ‘Vermillion Recreational River’ and dated January 2001,
23 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
24 culture as a recreational river.

1 “() SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment within the
2 Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from its source
3 downstream approximately 177 miles to North Fork,
4 Idaho, excluding that part in the town of Salmon, and the
5 segment from Hammer Creek downstream approximately
6 45 miles to its mouth, as generally depicted on the bound-
7 ary map entitled ‘Salmon Recreational River’ and dated
8 January 2001, which shall be administered by the Sec-
9 retary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

10 “() EAST FORK SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment
11 within the Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from
12 the Sawtooth NRA boundary downstream approximately
13 20 miles to its confluence with the main stem, as generally
14 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Salmon
15 Recreational River’ and dated January 2001, which shall
16 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a rec-
17 reational river.

18 “() NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—The
19 segment within the Clearwater National Forest from the
20 Route No. 250 Bridge downstream approximately 60 miles
21 to the slackwater in Dwarshak Reservoir, as generally de-
22 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Clear-
23 water Recreational River’ and dated January 2001, which
24 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as
25 a recreational river.

1 “() NORTH FORK COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The
2 segment within the Panhandle National Forest from its
3 headwaters south of Honey Mountain downstream ap-
4 proximately 32.5 miles to its confluence with the Coeur
5 d’Alene River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
6 entitled ‘North Fork Coeur d’Alene Recreational River’
7 and dated January 2001, which shall be administered by
8 the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

9 “() PACK, IDAHO.—The segment within the Pan-
10 handle National Forest from Harrison Lake downstream
11 approximately 14 miles to the national forest boundary,
12 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Pack
13 Recreational River’ and dated January 2001, which shall
14 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
15 reational river.

16 “() HENRY’S FORK, IDAHO.—The segment within
17 the Targhee National Forest from Big Springs down-
18 stream approximately 28 miles to the Osborne Bridge, ex-
19 cept for Island Park Reservoir, as generally depicted on
20 the boundary map entitled ‘Henry’s Fork Wild and Scenic
21 River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be adminis-
22 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river,
23 and the segment from Osborne Bridge to the confluence
24 of the Warm River, which shall be administered as a wild
25 river.

1 “() FALLS RIVER, IDAHO.—The segment within
 2 the Targhee National Forest from Yellowstone National
 3 Park downstream approximately 13 miles to the National
 4 Forest Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
 5 map entitled ‘Falls Wild River’ and dated January 2001,
 6 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
 7 culture as a wild river.

8 “() WEST FORK MADISON, MONTANA.—The seg-
 9 ment within the Beaverhead National Forest from ap-
 10 proximately the midpoint of Section 28, R. 2 W., T. 12
 11 S., downstream approximately 6 miles to Landon Camp,
 12 and from Section 32, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. downstream ap-
 13 proximately 5.2 miles to Shakelford Cow Camp, as gen-
 14 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘West Fork
 15 Madison Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall
 16 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild
 17 river and the segment from Miner Creek (Section 30, R.
 18 2 W., T. 12 S.) downstream approximately 2.5 miles to
 19 the midpoint of Section 28, and the segment from Landon
 20 Camp downstream approximately 1.5 miles to the bound-
 21 ary of Sections 32 and 33, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. and from
 22 Shakelford Cow Camp downstream approximately 1.5
 23 miles to Sloan Cow Camp, and from Sloan Cow Camp
 24 downstream approximately .75 miles to Partridge Cow
 25 Camp, and from Partridge Cow Camp downstream ap-

1 proximately 3.75 miles to the northeast corner of Section
2 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S., as generally depicted on the boundary
3 map entitled ‘West Fork Madison Scenic River’ and dated
4 January 2001, which shall be administered by the Sec-
5 retary of Agriculture, as a scenic river and the segment
6 from the northeast corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12
7 S. downstream approximately 6.5 miles to the West Fork
8 Rest Area, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
9 titled ‘West Fork Madison Scenic River’ and dated Janu-
10 ary 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary
11 of Agriculture as a scenic river.

12 “() ELK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
13 the Beaverhead National Forest in the southeast corner
14 of Section 16, R. 2 W., T. 11 S., downstream approxi-
15 mately 12.2 miles to the southeast corner of Section 3,
16 R. 1 W., T. 12 S. including the headwaters (Barnett Creek
17 and all other tributaries), as generally depicted on the
18 boundary map entitled ‘Elk Wild River’ and dated Janu-
19 ary 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary
20 of Agriculture, as a wild river; and the segment from the
21 southeast corner of Section 3, R. 1 W., T. 12 S., down-
22 stream approximately 5.2 miles to the confluence with the
23 West Fork of the Madison River, as generally depicted on
24 the boundary map entitled ‘Elk Scenic River’ and dated

1 January 2001, which shall be administered by the Sec-
2 retary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

3 “() BROWNS CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
4 within the Beaverhead National Forest from the west cen-
5 tral part of Section 1, R. 14 W., T. 8 S., downstream
6 approximately 4.3 miles to the forest boundary, as gen-
7 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Browns
8 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall
9 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
10 river.

11 “() CANYON CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
12 within the Beaverhead National Forest from Canyon Lake
13 downstream approximately 4 miles to the Canyon Creek
14 Campground, and the Lion Creek tributary (approxi-
15 mately 2.5 miles), as generally depicted on the boundary
16 map entitled ‘Canyon Creek Wild River’ and dated Janu-
17 ary 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary
18 of Agriculture as a wild river.

19 “() DEADMAN CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
20 within the Beaverhead National Forest from its source
21 downstream approximately 10.2 miles to the forest bound-
22 ary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
23 ‘Deadman Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2001,
24 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
25 culture as a wild river.

1 “() SALT RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment within
2 the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-
3 stream approximately 12 miles to forest road 10072, as
4 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Salt Wild
5 River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be adminis-
6 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

7 “() SWIFT CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment with-
8 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
9 downstream approximately 8 miles to Periodic Spring, as
10 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Swift
11 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall
12 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
13 river.

14 “() HOBACK RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment
15 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
16 downstream approximately 10 miles to the end of forest
17 road 30710, as generally depicted on the boundary map
18 entitled ‘Hoback Wild River’ and dated January 2001,
19 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
20 culture as a wild river.

21 “() WILLOW CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
22 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
23 downstream approximately 20 miles to the confluence with
24 the Hoback River, as generally depicted on the boundary
25 map entitled ‘Willow Creek Wild River’ and dated January

1 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
2 riculture as a wild river.

3 “() GROS VENTRE, WYOMING.—The segment with-
4 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
5 downstream approximately 12 miles to Horn Ranch, as
6 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros
7 Ventre Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall
8 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
9 river, and the segment from Horn Ranch downstream ap-
10 proximately 28 miles to the forest boundary, as generally
11 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros Ventre See-
12 nic River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be admin-
13 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

14 “() CRYSTAL CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
15 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
16 downstream approximately 12 miles to the Gros Ventre
17 Wilderness boundary, as generally depicted on the bound-
18 ary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Wild River’ and dated
19 January 2001, which shall be administered by the Sec-
20 retary of Agriculture as a wild river; and the segment from
21 the end of the road downstream approximately 3 miles to
22 the confluence with the Gros Ventre River, as generally
23 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek See-
24 nic River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be admin-
25 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

1 “() PACIFIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
2 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
3 downstream approximately 25 miles to the Teton Wilder-
4 ness Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
5 map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Wild River’ and dated January
6 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
7 riculture as a wild river; and the segment from the Wilder-
8 ness boundary downstream approximately 8 miles to the
9 confluence with the Snake River, as generally depicted on
10 the boundary map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Scenic River’
11 and dated January 2001, which shall be administered by
12 the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

13 “() BUFFALO FORK, WYOMING.—The segment
14 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from
15 Turpin Meadows for approximately 68 miles, as generally
16 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo Fork Wild
17 River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be adminis-
18 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; and
19 the segment from Turpin Meadows downstream approxi-
20 mately 16 miles to the boundary of Grand Teton National
21 Park, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
22 ‘Buffalo Fork Scenic River’ and dated January 2001,
23 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
24 culture as a scenic river.

1 “() SNAKE, WYOMING.—The segment within the
2 Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-
3 stream approximately 7 miles to the boundary of Yellow-
4 stone National Park, as generally depicted on the bound-
5 ary map entitled ‘Snake Wild River’ and dated January
6 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
7 riculture as a wild river.

8 “() THOROFARE, WYOMING.—The segment of the
9 main stem within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from
10 the source downstream approximately 25 miles to the con-
11 fluence with the Yellowstone River, and the source of Open
12 Creek downstream 10 miles to the confluence with the
13 main stem, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
14 titled ‘Thorofare Wild River’ and dated January 2001,
15 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
16 culture as a wild river.

17 “() ATLANTIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
18 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the Part-
19 ing of the Waters downstream approximately 10 miles to
20 the confluence with the Yellowstone River, as generally de-
21 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Atlantic Creek Wild
22 River’ and dated January 2001, which shall be adminis-
23 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

24 “() YELLOWSTONE, WYOMING.—The segment
25 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source

1 downstream approximately 28 miles to the boundary of
2 Yellowstone National Park, as generally depicted on the
3 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild River’ and dated
4 January 2001, which shall be administered by the Sec-
5 retary of Agriculture as a wild river.

6 “() SMITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
7 the Lewis and Clark National Forest from Tenderfoot
8 Creek downstream to Deep Creek, comprising approxi-
9 mately 11.8 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
10 map entitled ‘Smith Wild River’ and dated January 2001,
11 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
12 culture as a wild river.

13 “() YELLOWSTONE RIVER, WYOMING AND MON-
14 TANA.—The segment within the Gallatin National Forest
15 and Yellowstone National Park from the southern bound-
16 ary of Yellowstone National Park to the confluence with
17 Yellowstone Lake, and from the Fishing Bridge down-
18 stream to the mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon comprising
19 approximately 102 miles, as generally depicted on the
20 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild and Scenic
21 River, and dated January 2001, which shall be adminis-
22 tered by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture
23 as a wild river with the exception of the segment from
24 the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the

1 mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon, which shall be administered
2 as a scenic river.

3 “() MIDDLE FORK JUDITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The
4 segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
5 Arch Coulee Junction downstream to the national forest
6 boundary, comprising approximately 4.8 miles, as gen-
7 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Middle Fork
8 Judith Wild River’, and dated January 2001, which shall
9 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
10 river.

11 “() ROCK CREEK WATERSHED, MONTANA.—(A)
12 The segment of the main fork of Rock Creek within the
13 Lolo and Deerlodge National Forests from the mouth of
14 Juno Gulch downstream to the mouth of Rickard Gulch,
15 comprising approximately 30 miles, as generally depicted
16 on the boundary map entitled ‘Rock Creek Scenic River’
17 and dated January 2001, which shall be administered by
18 the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

19 “(B) The segment of Ranch Creek, from its source
20 to the boundary of the Lolo National Forest, within the
21 Lolo National Forest, comprising approximately 5 miles,
22 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Ranch
23 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2001, which shall
24 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
25 river.

1 “(C) The entire segment of Welcome Creek, from its
2 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
3 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
4 mately 7 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
5 entitled ‘Welcome Creek Wild River’ and dated January
6 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
7 riculture as a wild river.

8 “(D) The entire segment of Alder Creek, from its
9 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
10 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
11 mately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
12 entitled ‘Alder Creek Wild River’ and dated January
13 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
14 riculture as a wild river.

15 “(E) The entire segment of Hogback Creek, from its
16 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
17 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
18 mately 6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
19 entitled ‘Hogback Wild River’ and dated January 2001,
20 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
21 culture as a wild river.

22 “(F) The entire segment of Wyman Gulch, from its
23 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
24 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
25 mately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map

1 entitled ‘Wyman Gulch Wild River’ and dated January
2 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
3 riculture as a wild river.

4 “(G) The segment of Stony Creek from its source at
5 Stony Lake to the mouth of Little Stony Creek, within
6 the Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately
7 4 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map enti-
8 tled ‘Stony Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and dated Janu-
9 ary 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary
10 of Agriculture as a wild river; the segment of Stony Creek
11 from the mouth of Little Stony Creek to its confluence
12 with the main fork of Rock Creek, comprising approxi-
13 mately 6 miles, which shall be administered by the Sec-
14 retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

15 “(H) The segment of the West Fork of Rock Creek
16 from its source to the Deerlodge National Forest bound-
17 ary, within the Deerlodge National Forest, comprising ap-
18 proximately 15 miles, as generally depicted on the bound-
19 ary map as ‘West Fork of Rock Creek Scenic River’ and
20 dated January 2001, which shall be administered by the
21 Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

22 “(I) The segment of the Ross Fork of Rock Creek,
23 from its source to the mouth of Elk Creek, within the
24 Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 10
25 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled

1 ‘Ross Fork Wild River’, which shall be administered by
2 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

3 “(J) The segment of Copper Creek, from its source
4 to the boundary of the mouth of Lutz Creek, within the
5 Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 9
6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
7 ‘Copper Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January
8 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
9 riculture as a wild river; the segment of Copper Creek
10 from the mouth of Lutz Creek to its confluence with the
11 Middle Fork of Rock Creek, comprising approximately 5
12 miles, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
13 riculture as a scenic river.

14 “(K) The segment of the Middle Fork of Rock Creek,
15 from its source to the mouth of Senate Creek, within the
16 Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 5
17 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
18 ‘Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January
19 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
20 riculture as a wild river; the segment of the Middle Fork
21 of Rock Creek, from the mouth of Senate Creek to the
22 confluence with Copper Creek, comprising approximately
23 6 miles, which shall be administered by the Secretary of
24 Agriculture as a scenic river.

1 “(L) The segment of Carpp Creek, from its source
2 to its confluence with the Middle Fork of Rock Creek,
3 within the Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approxi-
4 mately 6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
5 entitled ‘Carpp Creek Wild River’ and dated January
6 2001, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
7 riculture as a wild river.

8 “(M) The segment of the East Fork of Rock Creek,
9 from its source to its confluence with the head of the East
10 Fork Reservoir, within the Deerlodge National Forest,
11 comprising approximately 10 miles, as generally depicted
12 on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Wild River’ and
13 dated January 2001, which shall be administered by the
14 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.”.

15 **TITLE V—NATIONAL WILDLAND**
16 **RESTORATION AND RECOV-**
17 **ERY SYSTEM**

18 **SEC. 501. FINDINGS.**

19 The Congress finds the following:

20 (1) Certain National Forest System lands and
21 surrounding areas have been damaged by unwise re-
22 source extraction and development activities and
23 practices, and the productive potential of the lands
24 and waters of these areas has been reduced by devel-
25 opment activities.

(2) Recovery activities are required to reverse severe damage to native fish and wildlife populations and water quality in these areas.

(3) Recovery work associated with these areas will create new job opportunities for local communities, assist in the economic transition ongoing in the region, and contribute to the economic sustainability of these rural areas by restoring the productive capability of the land.

SEC. 502. NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RECOVERY SYSTEM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established the National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System.

(b) COMPONENTS.—The following areas, as depicted on the maps dated January 2001, and entitled “National Wildland Restoration and Recovery Area”, shall be components of the National Wildland Recovery and Restoration System and may be referred to as recovery areas:

Recovery areas	Acres	National Forest
Skyland	10,126	Flathead National Forest
Hungry Horse (except Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir).	204,981	Flathead National Forest
Lolo Creek	59,398	Lolo/Clearwater National Forests
Yellowstone West	164,445	Targhee National Forest
Mt. Leidy	69,912	Bridger/Teton National Forests
Cabinet/Yaak	99,591	Kootenai National Forest
Lightning Creek	30,722	Panhandle National Forest
Coeur d'Alene River	372,072	Panhandle National Forest
Magruder Corridor	11,522	Nez Perce/Bitterroot National Forests
Area Total	1,022,769	

1 **SEC. 503. MANAGEMENT OF RECOVERY SYSTEM.**

2 (a) MANAGEMENT DURING RECOVERY.—

3 (1) RESTORATION.—All lands within the Recov-
4 ery System shall be managed so as to restore their
5 native vegetative cover and reduce or eliminate
6 invasive non-native species and native species diver-
7 sity, stabilize slopes and soils to prevent or reduce
8 further erosion, recontour slopes to their original
9 contours, remove barriers to natural fish spawning
10 runs, and generally restore, as much as possible,
11 such lands to their natural condition as existed prior
12 to their entry and development.

13 (2) WATER QUALITY RESTORATION.—In the
14 management of Recovery System lands, special con-
15 sideration shall be given to restoration of water qual-
16 ity in the Recovery System.

17 (3) MANAGEMENT METHODS.—Recovery Sys-
18 tem lands shall be managed using methods such as
19 road obliteration, planting of trees and other vegeta-
20 tion native to the lands, and removal by heavy
21 equipment of sediment from streambeds. Existing
22 methods developed by the Forest Service, the Na-
23 tional Park Service, and other persons shall be con-
24 sidered and, when appropriate, applied to the lands
25 within the Recovery System. To the extent prac-
26 ticable, the Secretary shall carry out this section

1 using existing, available equipment. When renting or
2 leasing heavy equipment necessary for recovery ef-
3 forts pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall
4 use local contractors to the extent practicable.

5 (b) POST RECOVERY MANAGEMENT.—When recovery
6 is achieved for a component of the Recovery System, the
7 Forest Service shall evaluate the suitability of such compo-
8 nent for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation
9 System or for other uses consistent with the purposes of
10 this Act. The Forest Service shall make a recommendation
11 concerning the future management status of the compo-
12 nent, and shall submit the recommendation and an evalua-
13 tion to the Congress. The evaluation shall be conducted
14 in the same manner as, and subject to the same require-
15 ments that apply to, the preparation of an environmental
16 impact statement under section 102(2)(C) of the National
17 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.
18 4332(2)(C)). The evaluation shall include documentation
19 of the component's values as wilderness and as wildlife
20 habitat, its role in maintaining water quality and native
21 biodiversity, its role in the forest reserve system, a list of
22 alternative designations for the component consistent with
23 the purposes of this Act, and a roadless inventory for the
24 component. No provision of this subsection shall be con-
25 strued to diminish the responsibilities of the Secretary of

1 Agriculture with respect to land and resource management
2 plans under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renew-
3 able Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

4 **SEC. 504. NATIONAL WILDLAND RECOVERY CORPS.**

5 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a
6 special unit of the Forest Service, to be known as the Na-
7 tional Wildland Recovery Corps. The National Wildland
8 Recovery Corps shall hire the necessary personnel and
9 purchase the necessary equipment to carry out its land
10 recovery responsibilities under this title.

11 (b) RECOVERY PLANS.—Not later than 3 years after
12 the date of the enactment of this Act, the National
13 Wildland Recovery Corps shall develop a wildland recovery
14 plan for each area of the Recovery System. Each recovery
15 plan shall detail necessary work and funding requirements
16 needed to implement the management direction estab-
17 lished under section 503. Each recovery plan shall take
18 into account the specific conditions of an area in the Re-
19 covery System, including soil type, slope, native species
20 composition, road densities, forest cover, the number of
21 road crossings and culverts, and when possible,
22 predevelopment conditions. Each recovery plan shall set
23 forth definite timelines for expected recovery of the area
24 to which the plan applies, including a list of management
25 activities planned each year, with projected dates for re-

1 cover. Each recovery plan shall map out the portion,
2 within the area of the Recovery System to which the plan
3 applies, which will be recovered using active management
4 efforts, as well as the portion of such area in which natural
5 recovery will occur. Upon completion, a recovery plan shall
6 become an amendment to the land and resource manage-
7 ment plan for the unit of the National Forest System to
8 which the plan applies.

9 (c) EVALUATION.—The National Wildland Recovery
10 Corps shall use measurable criteria to judge the success
11 of recovery efforts taken pursuant to this section. Such
12 criteria shall include the results of sediment monitoring,
13 reductions in open and total road densities, percent forest
14 cover, increase in stream mileage available to native fish
15 migrations, the results of hydrological measurements to
16 determine water flow rates for key watersheds, and the
17 abundance of management indicator species that are indic-
18 ative of ecosystem health.

19 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
20 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
21 necessary to carry out this section.

1 **TITLE VI—IMPLEMENTATION**
2 **AND MONITORING**

3 **SEC. 601. IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.**

4 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Within 3 years after the
5 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Inte-
6 rior and Agriculture shall jointly submit to the Committee
7 on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the
8 Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives
9 a report that details the implementation of this Act. The
10 report shall also detail any additional work and funding
11 requirements necessary to achieve the purposes of this
12 Act.

13 (b) PREPARATION.—The report shall be produced by
14 a panel of independent scientists appointed by the Na-
15 tional Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the Soci-
16 ety for Conservation Biology.

17 **SEC. 602. INTERAGENCY TEAM.**

18 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture
19 and Secretary of the Interior shall jointly establish an
20 interagency team, containing equal numbers of partici-
21 pants from the public and private sectors, to monitor,
22 evaluate, and make recommendations to ensure long-term
23 results required by this Act.

24 (b) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM.—

1 (1) DEVELOPMENT.—The interagency team
2 shall develop a geographic information system for
3 monitoring the Northern Rockies Bioregion. The ge-
4 ographic information system shall be based on sat-
5 ellite-gathered data and shall include comprehensive
6 maps and databases to assist in the detection of
7 changes in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

8 (2) TYPES OF INFORMATION.—The maps and
9 databases included in the geographic information
10 system shall be updated periodically to record the
11 following:

12 (A) Vegetation cover (with species occur-
13 rence and densities).

14 (B) Human impacts.

15 (C) Water and air quality.

16 (D) Activities that bear on forest hus-
17 bandry and restoration.

18 (3) STATUS REPORTS.—The geographic infor-
19 mation system shall include status reports on the
20 progress of ecosystem protection, corridor consolida-
21 tion, and forest recovery efforts and reports on the
22 status of threatened and endangered species which
23 are primary indicators of ecosystem health.

24 (c) WILDLIFE MOVEMENTS.—The interagency team
25 shall assess the potential for facilitating wildlife move-

1 ments across or under major highways and rail lines with-
2 in the biological corridors established in title II. This as-
3 sessment shall identify major crossing points and identify
4 possible management actions to enhance the suitability of
5 such crossing points as movement corridors, including
6 underpasses, overpasses, and other methods for reducing
7 the danger to native wildlife while facilitating movements
8 within the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

9 **SEC. 603. ROADLESS LANDS EVALUATION.**

10 (a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—Roadless lands great-
11 er than 1,000 acres in size, that are located within the
12 National Forest System in the State of Idaho, Montana,
13 Oregon, Washington, or Wyoming and that are not des-
14 ignated as components of the National Wilderness Preser-
15 vation System (under this or any other Act) shall be iden-
16 tified and evaluated by the panel of independent scientists
17 appointed under section 601. In identifying and evaluating
18 these lands, the panel shall make use of existing satellite
19 information and Geographic Information System data de-
20 veloped by the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Man-
21 agement, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service,
22 in addition to other information sources. The panel shall
23 study the role of such lands in maintaining biological di-
24 versity in the Northern Rockies and as part of the overall
25 forest reserve system. The panel shall make recommenda-

1 tions regarding the management of the lands, and shall
2 include the recommendations in the report required by sec-
3 tion 601.

4 (b) PROHIBITION.—Until the Congress enacts a law
5 stating otherwise, no new road construction or reconstruc-
6 tion, or timber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall
7 be allowed in the lands described in subsection (a). Addi-
8 tionally, no oil or gas leasing, mining, or other develop-
9 ment which impairs the natural and roadless qualities of
10 these lands shall be allowed on the lands.

11 **SEC. 604. NATIVE AMERICAN USES.**

12 (a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and
13 section 605, the term “protected areas” means the Wilder-
14 ness areas, National Park and Preserve Study areas,
15 Wildland Recovery areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and bio-
16 logical corridors designated by this Act.

17 (b) NONEXCLUSIVE ACCESS.—In recognition of the
18 past use of portions of the protected areas by Native
19 Americans for traditional cultural and religious purposes,
20 the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Inte-
21 rior shall ensure nonexclusive access to these protected
22 areas by native people for such traditional cultural and
23 religious purposes. Such access shall be consistent with the
24 purpose and intent of Public Law 95–341 (42 U.S.C.
25 1996; commonly known as the American Indian Religious

1 Freedom Act). The Secretaries, in accordance with such
2 Act, upon request of an Indian tribe, may from time-to-
3 time temporarily close to the general public use of one or
4 more specific portions of these protected areas in order
5 to protect the privacy of religious activities and cultural
6 uses in such portions by an Indian people. As part of the
7 preparation of general management plans for the pro-
8 tected areas, the Secretaries shall request that the chief
9 executive officers of appropriate Indian tribes make rec-
10 ommendations with respect to assuring access to impor-
11 tant sites, enhancing the privacy of traditional cultural
12 and religious activities, and protecting cultural and reli-
13 gious sites.

14 (c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Forest Service
15 and Bureau of Land Management shall enter into coopera-
16 tive management agreements with the appropriate Indian
17 tribes to assure protection of religious, burial, and gath-
18 ering sites in the protected areas, and shall work coopera-
19 tively on the management of all uses in the protected areas
20 that impact Indian lands and people.

21 **SEC. 605. CULTURAL RESOURCES.**

22 In managing the protected areas described in section
23 604 in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Sec-
24 retary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior
25 shall give particular emphasis to the preservation and pro-

1 tection of cultural resources located within these areas, in
2 accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection
3 Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.) and the National
4 Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Cul-
5 tural resources within the protected areas shall be man-
6 aged in consultation with State Historic Preservation Offi-
7 cers, Indian tribes, and other appropriate parties in the
8 States affected, with emphasis on the preservation of re-
9 sources in the areas and the interpretive, educational, and
10 long-term scientific uses of these resources.

11 **TITLE VII—RULES OF** 12 **CONSTRUCTION**

13 **SEC. 701. WATER RIGHTS.**

14 Nothing in this Act may be construed as a relinquish-
15 ment or reduction of any water rights reserved, appro-
16 priated, or otherwise secured by the United States in the
17 State of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Wash-
18 ington on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

19 **SEC. 702. FUTURE DESIGNATIONS.**

20 Nothing in this Act may be construed as establishing
21 a precedent with regard to any future designations, includ-
22 ing designations of wilderness, or as constituting an inter-
23 pretation of any other Act or designations made pursuant
24 thereto.

1 **SEC. 703. INDIAN TRIBES.**

2 Nothing in this Act may be construed to affect or
3 modify any treaty or other right of an Indian tribe.

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